



# MIDDLE EAST

## American media reflect concern about Israeli actions in Lebanon

The following are major excerpts of current American writers' opinions regarding Israel's recent invasion of Lebanon.

Washington Post, By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak:

Embarrassed and undercut by Israel's invasion of Lebanon as the last mishap ruining his European grand tour, President Reagan has been advised to respond toughly or risk the further labelling of his administration as irrelevant in world affairs. That advice comes from senior Republicans in Congress, mid-level State Department officials and influential outsiders with access to the president. They are furious that Prime Minister Menachem Begin would use the false pretext of an alleged PLO assassination attempt on an Israeli diplomat for its long-planned invasion which came at a most embarrassing time for Ronald Reagan.

New York Times, By Anthony Lewis:

Israeli and some American voices contend that the invasion of Lebanon actually presents a great opportunity for peace. Arab "radicals" are on the run, they say, and moderates may now come to the negotiating table. American leadership must seize the diplomatic moment.

The fatuous optimism of those views would make Dr. Pangloss blush. In fact the Israeli operation, in its ever more ambitious and dangerous scope, is building up the "radicals" and making life more difficult for the "moderates." It is reducing the influence of the United States and inviting a larger Soviet role.

Even some advocates of the invasion must have qualms when they see Israeli Defence Minister Sharon deliberately engage the Syrians. He is suffering from *hubris*, the pride that leads to a fall. But the fall he risks is not his alone but his country's...

To protect Israel in Galilee from rockets and shells is essential. But the best method of doing so is the one that U.S. envoy Philip Habib negotiated last July: A ceasefire between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). In terms of keeping northern Israel free from artillery attacks, that arrangement has been astonishingly successful.

For nine months, not a single rocket or shell was fired by PLO gunners into Israel. When Israeli planes bombed Lebanon on April 21 for the first time since the truce started, the PLO did not respond. When there was another bombing on May 9, there was a limited response: about 100 rockets that Israel said caused no damage or casualties. Then after the massive Israeli bombing last week, the PLO responded with full-scale barrages.

In short, the ceasefire kept Galilee safe until Israel bombed Lebanon. The argument that aggressive new military action was needed to keep the rockets out turns reality upside-down.

Washington Post, By Dean Brown:

The Palestinian cause will not go away because the PLO has been driven out of southern Lebanon. No matter where the Israeli drive ends, there will be Palestinians, more bitter and bitter and more frustrated than ever before just over the horizon.

Israeli leaders have said that they do not seek an inch of Lebanese territory, yet they add that a peace treaty has to be negotiated with Lebanon as a precondition to withdrawal. This strongly suggests prolonged occupation although there are no Israeli-controlled surrogates strong enough to govern all the territory that Israel has seized.

The U.N. has shown its incapacity. A U.S. led force, as proposed by the Israeli envoy, Gen. Nathan Sharony, would find itself right in the middle of one of the world's most dangerous areas. It would not be the Sinai, where American forces are the guarantors of peace. In Lebanon they would be in a

new role: Israel's policemen in another occupied area.

The partition of Lebanon may well be the eventual outcome. Israeli control may stretch to Beirut plus the Maronite-controlled state to the north of it. A Muslim state, doubtless housing Palestinian refugees from the south, would be centred on Tripoli in the far north, while the Syrians remained in control of the Bekaa Valley in the east. But this dismemberment will not bring peace to the Middle East or solve the Palestinian problem, nor will it accord in any way with the U.S.'s historic support Lebanon.

Mr. Brown was U.S. special envoy to Lebanon during the Ford administration in 1976.

Chicago Sun-Times, By Joseph Kraft:

For once, Israel ought not to be judged only by the obnoxious personality of Menachem Begin. For this time the Israelis seized an opportune moment for applying force to correct a dangerous military imbalance on their northern frontier.

Their drive into Lebanon should not occasion an orgy of heavy moralising by the United States. The emphasis, instead, ought to be on limiting the Israeli assault, and then arranging withdrawal in a way that advances long-term stability throughout the Middle East.

With respect to the PLO, it has long been the big troublemaker for the whole area. It has shattered Lebanon and threatens the security of Jordan as well as Israel. It complicates, in irrational ways, the politics of Arab countries ambitious for regional leadership. Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia have all had to play PLO politics. So it will be no bad thing if everybody if the Palestinian radicals suffer a sound thrashing. Indeed, the crushing of the PLO is a prerequisite for reestablishing the integrity and independence of Lebanon...

New York Daily News, By Lars-Erik Nelson:

From the moment the gunshots rang out on London's Park Lane last Thursday, and Israeli Ambassador Shlomo Argov slumped to the sidewalk with a bullet through his brain, it was certain that Israel would bomb Lebanon in retaliation.

The identity of the assassin was not known. No matter, it was clear to Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir that the dark young man shot in the neck by a London policeman during his capture was "an Arab."

If an Arab, therefore a Palestinian, and if a Palestinian, therefore sent by the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and if sent by the PLO, therefore Israel should bomb PLO positions in downtown Beirut. The logic of Israeli revenge has become inexorable. An attack on an Israeli official anywhere in the world is, *ipso facto*, a violation of the ceasefire worked out last summer by United States special envoy Philip Habib...

Washington Post, By Richard Cohen:

...now Israel is deep within Lebanon, waging a war that is totally out of proportion to the events that triggered it.

It may be that we have become so accustomed to these bursts of insanity that they no longer have the ability to shock. But particularly when it comes to Israel and what it has been doing in Lebanon, the principle of an eye for an eye has been junked. The shooting of an Israeli diplomat in London (and maybe not even by the PLO) is followed in almost no time at all by an invasion of another country, the bombing of its capital and the risk of a wider war. There is something dread-

fully out of whack here.

The PLO has been relatively quiescent lately. Israel holds it accountable for several attempts at infiltration from neighbouring countries, occasional shelling of the Israeli-controlled buffer zone in southern Lebanon, some mining of the same area, the bombing in Berlin of a cafe frequented by Jews and the shooting of two diplomats, one of whom was killed. In all, Israel counts 25 dead, 150 wounded in 250 operations — some of them of dubious PLO responsibility and some of them not involving Israelis. These incidents are not to be dismissed, but they do not warrant the bombing of Beirut, the invasion of Lebanon and the risk of plunging the world into war.

Wall Street Journal, By Alexander Cockburn of the Village Voice:

One does not have to be overly familiar with Lebanon to get a clearer idea of what is happening there than is available in most commentaries in the U.S. Southern Lebanon does not become "a Palestinian stronghold" just on the say-so of Israeli spokesmen.

The city of Sidon has, or had, a population of 300,000, and when Sidon or Tyre are "pounded" by Israeli ships, aircraft and land artillery a large number of Lebanese as well as Palestinians — refugees as well as fighters — are dying. Geo-politicians can say that Lebanon does not "exist" as a nation. But there are still a lot of Lebanese around.

The road down the coast, described in one broadcast as "a crucial Palestinian supply route," is also one of the country's main thoroughfares, densely populated with civilians, mostly in flight. *What the Israelis are doing is bombing a civilian population and it makes little difference to the victims if the Israelis say that only Palestinian bodies are the objective.*

Israeli bombing raids preceded the PLO's shelling of Galilee settlements. The PLO agreed to a U.N. call for a one-hour ceasefire on Saturday night, during which time the Israelis moved smartly and without difficulty through the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). What of the 25-mile *cordone sanitaire* now?

The Israelis are in the Chouf, southeast of Beirut, where there are no Palestinians. They are battling the Syrians. They are on the outskirts of Beirut itself, pursuing a military logic which is indeed that of the Sharon plan, the extirpation of the Palestinians as a political and military force in Lebanon altogether.

This follows similar efforts, supervised by "civil administrator" Milson, on the West Bank. The Israeli claim — against all the evidence — is that the Palestinians crave peace and the distance prospect of "autonomy" but are deterred from tranquil acceptance of their lot by the PLO.

It thus appears that the Israeli objective has been a rearrangement of Lebanon's affairs altogether, perhaps including their client Maj. Haddad as the co-supervisor of a client state, with conditions so arranged that the Christian Phalange could proceed with the task of massacring or expelling every Palestinian in Lebanon.

"This is a beautiful moment for Israel," Prime Minister Begin declared on Tuesday, hailing the "democratic parliament" which had voted 94-3 against a motion charging Israel's government with aggression. It is possible to admire Israel's partial democracy, contrast it with Arab dictatorships, yet still deplore actions which render Israel progressively less easy to distinguish from its neighbours, as it prosecutes a barbarous military campaign, scorns U.N. resolutions and redoubles its efforts to repress Palestinian political sentiment on the West Bank.

Los Angeles Times, By David Wood in Washington:

The massive Israeli invasion of Lebanon has dealt a shattering blow to U.S. policy in the Middle

East and has sharply reduced the Reagan administration's ability to influence events here, analysts of the region said Thursday.

The United States faces the immediate threat of significant Soviet involvement in the Middle East as a result of continuing clashes between Israeli and Syrian forces.

The administration's travellers returned home Friday, while Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig was poised to launch new diplomatic efforts with both Arab and Israeli diplomats pressing the United States for support.

The administration now faces these consequences of the Israeli thrust into Lebanon:

The Camp David Accords, which led to a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, are dead as a diplomatic framework for a resolution of the Palestinian problem, the analysts said. This is so, they said, in part because Egypt will now find it virtually impossible to resume negotiations with Israel and still re-establish relations with the rest of the Arab World.

U.S. efforts to take a more even-handed approach to the Middle East, in part by offering closer military relationships with "moderate" Arab states, have been severely set back. In part, the analysts agreed, this is because "moderate" and "radical" Arabs alike have indicated this week that they believe, despite U.S. denials, that the United States acquiesced in the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The efforts of Mr. Haig, shortly after the administration took office, to nudge Israel and "moderate" Arab states away from confrontation and towards the formation of a common bulwark against potential Soviet aggression, also have been damaged.

The humiliation of Syrian forces in the Lebanese fighting so far has created an opening for the Soviet Union to come to the rescue of its client state. The Soviets took a similar action, analysts recalled, after the October, 1973, Middle East War.

Christian Science monitor, By Daniel Sootherland in Washington:

The U.S. obviously has enormous leverage over Israel in the form of economic aid and weapons supplies. But President Reagan has chosen, for the time being at least, not to threaten to cut off aid. Short of this, the Americans appear to be powerless to influence Israeli moves.

Complicating the picture on the American side is the fact that some conservative elements in the Reagan administration favour the objectives that Israel is pursuing in Lebanon — as long as the fighting does not go beyond that country. Official U.S. statements on the subject have shown considerable sympathy for the Israeli objective for removing the threat of Palestinian artillery to northern Israel.

But some U.S. State and Defense Department officials who have their doubts about the virtues of the Israeli invasion predict privately that it will end, at least temporarily, to push the Palestinians as well as Arab governments in what the U.S. would consider to be more radical positions.

"I can't imagine that any moderate Arab government would step forward and help with the Palestinian question in ways that we would like after this," said one State Department official.

The official said that as far as the projected resumption of Egyptian-Israeli negotiations over "Palestinian autonomy" are concerned, "Things look pretty dismal."

Those officials who would favour a more open condemnation of Israel and the use of American leverage to secure an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon are said to include Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger. Mr. Weinberger is reported to fear the impact that the invasion will have on Arab attitudes towards the United States.

By Harvey Morris  
Reuter

LONDON — The United States is under strong pressure from its friends in the Arab World to take positive action to end Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

They fear the alternative is a propaganda victory for the Soviet Union and Middle Eastern hardliners led by Syria and Iran, according to western diplomats.

Saudi Arabia, condemned by Arab radicals for its friendship with Washington, has called on President Reagan to step in to prevent what Saudi King Khalid termed the massacre of defenceless Lebanese.

Egypt, the lynchpin of past U.S. attempts to gain a lasting Arab-Israeli settlement, has spoken of "blatant Israeli aggression," and said the invasion would undermine efforts towards a comprehensive peace.

Washington has responded to the concern of pro-Western Arabs by joining in a United Nations vote demanding the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces.

But Moscow has termed the U.S. stance "extreme hypocrisy," while its Arab ally Syria has said Washington supported the Israeli action.

It is now clear that the United States had condoned Israeli policies of aggression in the Middle East," according to the official Damascus newspaper *Tishrin*.

Western diplomats said the Israeli invasion was particularly embarrassing for Saudi Arabia. The Saudis last year played a key role in engineering a ceasefire between Israeli and Palestinian forces along the Lebanon border.

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## Abu Odeh opens seminar on Arab communications

AMMAN (Petra) — Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh opened here Saturday a four-day seminar that will prepare the ground for a general conference on communications in Arab countries which will be held in the coming year. In a speech to the participants the minister said that the main aim of this meeting was to help chart a pan-Arab policy based on coordination in communication and information affairs.

He outlined the principal problems that confront Arab societies among which he said was the problem of centralisation in communications.

Most Arab centres of communications are located in cities, something which is bound to create a social dislocation that would have harmful effects on rural communications in the Arab World, the minister said. He called on the participants to draw up sound communications policies that can be compatible with

national goals and aspirations, and stressed the need for linking such policies with modern technology. The minister suggested calling upon UNESCO for assistance in this field which can offer abundant experience from developed nations.

Later at its first session, the seminar elected Mr. Abu Odeh as chairman and the participants discussed a working paper on communications in Arab countries.

The paper stressed the importance of information and communication as a tool in raising the social standard of Arab societies and in helping to achieve Arab national integration.

Participants in the seminar, organised by the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) are information specialists from Arab countries and directors of information departments in Jordan as well as several Arab organisations' representatives.

## Kindergarten course starts

AMMAN (Petra) — A three-day course in kindergarten teaching started in Amman Saturday. Attending are 10 women teachers from private and public kindergartens who will be oriented on new methods of teaching children at this level based on expertise and skills of teachers that have had training courses in the past.

The course, organised by the Ministry of Education was opened by the ministry's Director of General Education Izzat Jaradat.

## Philanthropists hold course

AMMAN — A six-day training course for managers of Philanthropic societies in Ma'an Governorate started in Amman Saturday. Thirty six participants will be briefed on the concept of social and voluntary work, relations between their societies and the Jordanian authorities and means of supporting their projects financially.

The participants will also make tours of several projects implemented by private and public voluntary institutions in Amman. The course held at the General Union of Voluntary Societies' headquarters, is organised by the Queen Alia Jordan Welfare Fund.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Exhibitions

• Paintings by Hind Nasser at the Alia Art Gallery.

• "Gene Splicing and Big Bangs": 18 Nobel Prize winners at the American Centre.

### Film

• "Orfeu Negro" (colour film sub-titled in Arabic) at the French Cultural Centre at 7:30 p.m.

## Continued from page 1

## PLO-Israel ceasefire

we are firing constantly at our roots."

The Lebanese capital responded to the crash of bombs and shells as Israeli warplanes bombed Palestinian targets on the southern outskirts and gunboats helmed the city.

In announcing the unilateral ceasefire Friday, Israel said its forces would continue operations in a land seized since it thrust into Lebanon last Sunday with the vowed aim of pushing Palestinian commandos beyond shelling range of its northern settlements.

Syria also announced a ceasefire on condition that Israel would withdraw from Lebanon at an unspecified time.

Security sources in Beirut said about 100 people died and hundreds were injured in heavy air raids Friday preceding the ceasefire.

Foreign Minister Shamir said in his radio interview that Israel's basic policy was to reach a peace agreement with all Arab states, including Lebanon.

But he declared that the PLO would have no place in such negotiations and that Israel would insist on a 40 to 45 kilometre zone free of Palestinians in South Lebanon bordering Israel.

President Reagan's special Middle East envoy, Philip Habib, met senior Israeli officials during his day to discuss the continued fighting in the Beirut region.

Diplomatic efforts to turn Israel's military gains into a comprehensive settlement involving Lebanon, Syria and possibly other Arab countries marked time because of the Jewish Sabbath.

A spokesman for Prime Minister Menachem Begin said there were no plans for a meeting today with Mr. Habib.

Mr. Shamir said the U.S. would play a role in the talks and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig may visit the area.

### Syrian pledge

In Damascus, a senior official said Syrian troops had fought Israeli forces to defend the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese

achieve its goals through a brittle ceasefire," he said.

Syrian newspapers said Syria was prepared to resume fighting at any time. Al Baath said: "Any procrastination in the withdrawal of the enemy will only increase our determination to continue fighting and to purge Lebanon of the Zionist invaders."

The government newspaper Tishrin said: "There will be no ceasefire without withdrawal, and no ceasefire without Zionist hands off the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples."

Afterwards, the cabinet mem-

bers held a detailed discussion of the general Arab situation and, the Palestine problem.

During the session, Prime Minister Mudar Badran presented a comprehensive analysis of reports reaching the government from its embassies abroad and the Jordanian government's contacts with a number of Arab and foreign nations on the subject of Israel's aggression on Lebanon and its role of the PLO as its representative. The meeting was also attended by Royal Court Chief Ahmed Al Lawzi.

The cabinet has reached the conclusion that Israel's current aggression and the political situation it led to, constitute another dangerous attempt designed to weaken the Arab stand vis-a-vis the Palestine problem, the rights of the Palestinian people and the role of the PLO as its representative.

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## Ministry stops travel agent licences for a month

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Tourism announced that it has stopped issuing licences for new travel agents in Jordan for a period of one month pending a comprehensive study being prepared on Jordan's needs of such offices.

A ministry spokesman said that officials are making inspection visits to the present agencies in order to ensure that they are abiding by ministry regulations and practicing activity in accordance with feasibility studies which they originally submitted to the ministry.

He said ministry teams are reviewing the agencies' tours abroad, and ministry officials will be accompanying groups of tourists abroad. The ministry will prosecute agents failing to implement their declared tour programmes. The spokesman appealed to holiday makers to submit complaints to the ministry if they feel that travel agencies have violated their agreements.

## 731 new phones for Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — The Central Telephone Committee Saturday announced that it will install 731 more telephones in Amman and surrounding regions. An announcement made by the committee which met under Minister of Communications Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben said that new telephones will be installed at Marka, Mahatta, Atrashiyeh, Abdali, Jabal Hussein, Jabal Qusur, as well as Suweileh, Bayader Wadi Seer, Tabarbour, Shafa Badran Sabah and Khrebet Al Souq and the housing estates of dentists, lawyers and officials of the Royal Scientific Society situated around Amman in answer to applications, some of which were made as far back as 1972.

## Income tax director stresses importance of auditing skills

AMMAN (Petra) — Income Tax Director-General Abdulla Al Nsour stressed the importance of training to step up the skills of the employees in accountancy and Income Tax Law.

In his opening speech of a financial analysis and accountancy training course organised by the Tax Department in cooperation with the University of Jordan on Saturday, Dr. Nsour reviewed the department's training plan which aims at instructing employees in the assessment of income tax. He said that this training course will train 45 assessors in the tax law.

## Scout leaders to confer

AMMAN (J.T.) — A general conference of scout leaders in Jordan will be held at the Princess Rahmah Social Development Centre between June 16 and 18.

## Youth centres do voluntary work at amphitheatre

AMMAN (Petra) — Some 120 members from Zarqa and Madaba districts' Youth Centres did on Saturday a one-day-long voluntary work session at the Roman amphitheatre and Amman Castle in implementation of a programme set up in cooperation between the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities and the Youth Organisation.

Domestic Tourism Director at the Ministry of Tourism Nash Al Kawaith said that youth centres' activity programmes will center on

tourist and historical sites in Jordan during the summer, adding that 160 members from Jerash, Souf, Ajloun and Kufrajeh youth centres will do a day of voluntary work in the Djibbin National Park on Monday, while 140 members from Salt, Mafrak and Turrah youth centres will begin voluntary work in the Zay National Park.

Mr. Kawaith added that the Aqaba beach, Tabqaq, Fahl, Umm Qais and the Karak Castle will be included in this programme.

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## Mekcoudov, Arar discuss Israeli invasion of Lebanon

AMMAN (Petra) — National Consultative Council (NCC) Speaker Suleiman Arar received at his office here Saturday the visiting Soviet Information delegation led by Soviet Foreign Ministry Information Director Latif Mekcoudov, with whom he discussed the latest Middle East developments and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The meeting was attended by Press and Publication Director Ahmad 'Uthum. The delegation members later visited Radio Jordan and Jordan Television stations and looked into their activities, and discussed with officials cooperation between their departments and Soviet information media. Later, the delegation called at Al Ra'i and Al Dustour where they were briefed on the development of the two daily newspapers.

This invasion constitutes a flagrant defiance of the international community and U.N. Security Council resolutions, Mr. Arar said. He also expressed Jordan's appreciation to the Soviet Union for its support of Arab just causes and for its call for a total Israeli

withdrawal from Arab territory and the establishment of a state for the Palestinians in their own homeland.

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## Jordan loses JD 6m due to citrus fruit pests

DEIR ALLA (Petra) — Speakers at the three-day seminar on developing communications in agricultural affairs, opened here Saturday by Information Under-Secretary Peter Salah, assessed the loss suffered by Jordan due to pests' attacks on the citrus products in the past season at JD 6 million.

Taking part in the seminar, organised in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Yarmouk University, the Jordan Valley Farmers Association and UNESCO are specialists from the Ministry of Agriculture, social workers in the Jordan Valley, and Information Ministry officials in charge of preparing agricultural programmes for Jordan Radio and Television.

grown on 37,542 dunums mostly in the Jordan Valley region.

Had it not been for agricultural pests, Jordan would have produced 146,000 tonnes and the loss is estimated at JD 6 million.

Several specialists spoke about the cultivation of citrus fruit, diseases that affect the crops and the insecticides used in the process and their benefits and harmful effects on the crops.

The speakers pointed out that Jordan's 1981 production of citrus fruit amounted to 115,000 tonnes

will be installed at the faculty of science.

The cost of providing expertise and training is estimated at \$450,000 while the cost of equipment, apparatus and machines to be installed at the faculty of science is expected to amount to \$2.55 million.

The whole project, he said, will be financed by a donation made to Yarmouk University by the European Economic Community (EEC). The agreement was signed at Yarmouk University Liaison Office in Amman by the University President Adnan Badran and the British Council Representative in Amman David Bell. The signing ceremony was attended by EEC delegate here Thomas O'Sullivan, and by university and British Council officials.

He told the Jordan Times that the agreement provides for dispatching Yarmouk University lecturers to Britain to look into research projects, technicians to train at British laboratories and other personnel to receive training in the maintenance and operation of machines and equipment that

statement which includes the following:

1. A condemnation of forcible Israeli occupation of Arab lands as an aggression in violation of the United Nations Charter.

2. A declaration of Philippine support for U.N. Security Resolution No. 242 calling for the withdrawal of Israeli Forces from all occupied Arab territories.

3. A call for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

"We recognise the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and recently, my country joined in condemning Israel for annexing the Golan Heights. This is a clear demonstration of the Philippines' consistent policy and sincere support of the Arab cause.

Finally, to the Filipinos in Jordan, I would like to take this opportunity to greet you *Mabuhay* and for you to take great pride in the strides that our country has made and also to share our desire to establish a progressive Philippines."

Marcos stresses nationalism on independence day, page 8

## Jordan-Philippines relations hailed by envoy on 84th independence day

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following are excerpts from the statement made by Philippine Charge d'Affaires Cesar C. Pastores on the occasion of the Philippines' 84th independence day, June 12.

The King also sent a cable of good wishes to Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos on his country's Independence anniversary. In his cable King Hussein wished the Philippine people further progress and prosperity.

Long before the Spaniards came in the 16th century, trade and cultural relations between the Filipinos and the Arabs were already flourishing. Arab traders were already coming

through the straits of Malacca to Borneo, then to the Southern Philippines (Mindanao). After the Arab traders came the Arab missionaries and began to spread Islam in the Philippines in the 10th century.

"Today, a large number of Jordanian students are pursuing their studies in Philippine universities. Jordanian tourists and businessmen are now common place and just recently Prince Mohammad and party visited our country. On this side, a large number of Filipino workers, nurses, engineers, technicians, construction and hotel workers, stewardesses, mechanics and drivers are working at various places

through the straits of Malacca to Borneo, then to the Southern Philippines (Mindanao). After the Arab traders came the Arab missionaries and began to spread Islam in the Philippines in the 10th century.

"Today, a large number of Jordanian students are pursuing their studies in Philippine universities. Jordanian tourists and businessmen are now common place and just

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in Amman, Jordan

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## The dreaming must end

We shall hear a great deal of talk in the coming months about the world's desire to preserve the "territorial integrity" and "sovereignty" of Lebanon - both of which disappeared in the summer of 1975. We shall hear more of this talk from the professional hypocrites among the American political leadership than from anywhere else - because it is these people who know deep in their hearts that if this world had a moral code of conduct that held criminals and liars accountable for their actions, they would be among the first to pay the price for their iniquity.

We do not believe the United States is interested in the territorial integrity or sovereignty of Lebanon, and we think every American official who publicly claims to be interested in Lebanon is either a master liar or a naive dreamer, or a combination of both. It is about time the people and leaderships of the Arab World snapped out of their own dream world and started dealing honestly with the reality that has stunned us all once again this week: the reality that the United States provides Israel with the money and instruments to kill thousands of Arabs, and then claims responsibility for stopping the killing. What kind of science fiction movie are we living through?

The reality of the last three weeks is as follows: Israel has invaded and occupied half of Lebanon, killed and injured perhaps as many as 10,000 Lebanese and Palestinians, wiped out a good portion of the Syrian air force, and put itself in a position where it can dictate the political reality of Lebanon and perhaps other countries in the area as well. The other side of the reality of the past three weeks is that in the same period the United States agreed to deliver to Israel another 75 F-16 fighter-bombers, changed a large portion of American loans to Israel into grants, approved measures that would significantly increase the sale of Israeli armaments to the United States and indicated that the strategic cooperation agreement between Israel and the U.S. could be partly revived.

There is the reality that we have to deal with, and if there are no people or leaders in the Arab World who are prepared to confront the United States with its full, if indirect, responsibility for this reality - for the tens of thousands of Arabs who have died, for the Arab territories that fall to Israeli occupation like a row of dominoes - then we cannot see any meaningful future for those of us who call ourselves Arabs. Or do we keep dreaming, and hoping that America's moral gnomes will one day see the light?

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Arab illusions over ceasefire

The Palestinian answer to Syria's decision to sign a ceasefire agreement with Israel has been prompt, since the statement made by Khaled Al Hassan to Radio Monte Carlo echoed a big question which was asked by every faithful Arab when Syria accepted the ceasefire agreement with Israel, or rather, when "Syria fell into the Israeli trap," as Mr. Hassan pointed out. We do not want to delve into the motives behind the Syrian decision, but we shall try to assess the results which followed the ceasefire decision.

The ceasefire agreement has given the Israeli forces the chance to retain the positions they have reached, achieving a new occupation of almost more than half of the Lebanese territories. It has left the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces alone in the face of the invading forces with quantitative superiority and modern weapons, at a time when

contacts between resistance positions and supply routes have almost been destroyed. The ceasefire agreement reached between Syria and the invading Israeli forces has aborted the opportunity for an Arab victory whose signs have been very clear in the battlefield. What worsens the situation is that the Syrian regime adhered to the ceasefire agreement which began with the arrival of the Arab volunteers who came to support their steadfast brothers in Lebanon.

We do not have to go deeper into our assessment because we know that the Syrian decision will expose itself in far more grave results that will appear in the coming weeks, particularly when the condition calling for Israeli withdrawal emerges to be just an illusion on which Syria based its decision.

### Al Dustour: Palestinians have a say on ceasefire

As soon as the ceasefire agreement was declared, strange Israeli and U.S. political signs began to appear. The Israeli radio has never used the word "withdrawal" as a basic principle of the ceasefire between Israel and Syria. Israel has started to talk about Israeli and U.S. working teams which will begin to carry out their duty to secure "the presence of the forces", hinting that Israel intends to keep its forces in Lebanon. One has begun to hear talk about forming a "strong Lebanese government" and talk about evicting all "alien forces" from Lebanon. This means that since

Israel has failed to expel the Palestinian resistance from Lebanon by military force, it is now trying to achieve its goal by political means. The U.S. secretary of state has asserted this when he declared that there are no signs that Israel intends to withdraw.

The United States is committed to secure the Israeli withdrawal in the same way it bears the responsibility of reviving the ceasefire agreement between Israel and the Palestinian resistance.

Delusional this explosive situation will not be carried out unless the Israeli aggressors are deterred.

Mr. Haig's chosen tactics also confirm this analysis. There is a repetition of the somnambulant position of prior and unilateral recognition of Israel by the PLO. This comes by way of explaining

## Haig's Palestine

By Walid Khalidi

Walid Khalidi, professor of political studies at the American University in Beirut, Lebanon, is a fellow of the Centre for Middle Eastern Studies, at Harvard University. He wrote this article for the New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Secretary of State Alexander Haig's first major pronouncement on the Palestine problem, on May 27 before the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, came as a heavy blow to moderate observers of the Middle East scene. No one can quarrel with the "just, comprehensive, durable" peace that Mr. Haig says he seeks, but neither his route nor tactics will take us to his destination. And the glimpses one catches between his lines do not point to his declared objective.

### Two-state solution

Mr. Haig emphasises that autonomy is transitional and not to be equated with the "final outcome". But the co-tours of the outcome in mind are, nevertheless, discernible. Mr. Haig does not, for example, expressly rule out a two-state solution, based on peaceful co-existence, west of the Jordan River, but there has been, we are told, "misunderstanding" of the objective of the autonomy talks. And immediately subsumed under this rubric is Israel's fear that the talks would "go too far" and end in a Palestinian state.

The principle that the talks will reflect is "self-government by the inhabitants". This sounds innocent enough, until we remember that the implied contrast is between "inhabitants" and "territory," and note the absence of any mention of "self-determination". At the same time, Mr. Haig stresses that there is "ample opportunity" for Jordan to participate in the negotiations and that one of their objectives is a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan. These hiero-glyphics translate into a rejection of the two-state solution, on which there is an Arab consensus, including the moderate PLO leadership.

Mr. Haig's route confirms this analysis. Camp David is the only "practical route" to peace. No other plan provides similar "movement". So carried away is Mr. Haig that he commits a monumental *faux pas*. He sees "the genius" of Camp David in that it allows "progress" while "crucial issues" such as Jerusalem remain unresolved. This will inevitably generate the Arab and Muslim accusation that Camp David is good for Mr. Haig because it bypasses Jerusalem.

Certainly, the Egyptian-Israeli treaty will remain an important building block in future negotiations, but why human ingenuity should be so utterly drained by Camp David is not self-evident. It is the direction and cost of movement and progress that matter, not their mere occurrence.

### Mutual non-recognition

Secretary Haig's chosen tactics also confirm this analysis. There is a repetition of the somnambulant position of prior and unilateral recognition of Israel by the PLO. This comes by way of explaining

Washington's quest for genuine, unambiguous peace. This is unfair, because, if the PLO's non-recognition of Israel is an obstacle to peace, so is Israel's non-recognition of the PLO. It is unrealistic, because you cannot ask only one of the two adversaries to concede. The Camp David straightjacket is most apparent here. It absolves the United States, Israel and, ironically, the PLO from exploring a potential break-through: an Israeli-PLO formula based on simultaneous and reciprocal recognition.

Mr. Haig sounds threatening when addressing the Palestinians of the occupied territories. Their refusal to participate on terms "risks the loss of their best chance" for peace. He also assures them that they will get a "freely elected self-governing authority". What else besides sad smiles could this elicit from the banished, dispossessed, maimed and freely elected Palestinian mayors and their constituencies?

### Carrots of strange hue

Secretary Haig's hope (or is it expectation) is that Syria will join the Camp David process. But his carrots are of strange hue. He makes no reference to the Golan Heights. He raps Syria on the knuckles by singling it out for destabilising Lebanon. And there are all those coquettish references to Jordan.

There is neither hope nor expectation regarding the Soviet Union. The sole reference to Moscow is in the context of Israeli fears of increased Soviet influence through the Palestinian state.

Jordan and Egypt are the countries Mr. Haig is betting on. The same unwarranted, vintage expectation persists: that Jordan will detach itself from the Arab consensus on Camp David. As for Egypt, it would be well to distinguish between its reincorporation within the system of Arab states and its catalytic potential regarding resolution of the Palestine problem.

### Grace of Camp David

Mr. Haig is most arresting in his handling of Israel. We learn that Prime Minister Menachem Begin has all along been aiming at solving the Palestine problem in "all" its aspects. With exquisite delicacy, a reference to "settlements" is separated from a reference to "unilateral actions" by five paragraphs. The settlements are seen as "exacerbating" Palestinian fears when their continued proliferation is fast removing the very physical basis of a peaceful outcome. The sentence on Jerusalem is insulated from that on "unilateral actions." But then, the bypassing of Jerusalem (and the Palestine problem) are the saving grace of Camp David.

If I were Menachem Begin, I would be chuckling in my dreams.

## U.S.-Iran partnership bears fruit

Terry Povey reports that the U.S. policy of trying to re-establish commercial relations with post-hostage Iran is beginning to bear fruit.

The U.S. has re-emerged as a major trade partner with Iran, according to figures published by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Direct U.S. sales rose to \$300 million after standing at \$20 million in 1980, the year of the foreign exchange reserves were nearly exhausted, at the \$500 million level.

It was Japan, however, that remained at the head of the list, after a remarkable second half performance took its sales up to \$1.8 billion from \$555 million in the first six months of the year.

The 1981 statistics do not reflect the important development of barter dealing, much of which started this year following Iran's cut in its oil price to \$29 per barrel, or less, compared with the \$37 per barrel rate that prevailed in 1981.

It has been Iran's success in boosting oil sales to the 1.5 million barrels-a-day mark, equivalent to an income of \$1.3 billion per month, that will, if sustained, hold out the prospect of continued improvements in Western trade with the country during 1982.

Should the Gulf war end, this improvement could well turn into a mini-boom for the suppliers of construction and other raw materials, especially those able to offer barter deals, credit or other soft financing terms.

No official trade statistics have been published by Iran since the Islamic revolution three years ago. Total imports for 1981 are estimated at \$12.1 billion, compared with \$11.4 billion for the previous year, according to the customs returns.

OECD members took 63 per cent of this total while the Economic bloc reached almost 16 per cent. Countries such as Brazil (\$55 million), Dubai with its still sizeable re-export trade (\$345 million in 1980), Thailand, New Zealand, Pakistan (\$230 m in the year ending June, 1981), and North Korea accounted for most of the balance of the export trade.

Armaments purchases for the Gulf war are not included in these figures, but diplomats estimate these as \$2.5 to \$3 billion over the year. This would put total foreign exchange expenditure for Iran in 1981 (adding in \$1.2 billion for net services expenditures) at about \$16 billion.

Oil revenues were of the order of \$11 billion in 1981 implying a balance of trade deficit of \$5 billion for the year. This suggests that, at the year-end, the country's foreign exchange reserves were nearly exhausted, at the \$500 million level.

The figures for trade with the U.S., the "great sultan" of yesterday, might cause consternation in some circles in Iran. Imports from the U.S. almost exclusively consisting of foodstuffs, particularly grains and sugar, represent the continuation of the low-profile U.S. policy of trying to re-establish relations, even if only commercial ones, with post-hostage Iran.

The OECD figures are still distorted by the civil servants' strike in the U.K. in 1981, and as a result only statistics for six of the 12 months are available for the U.K. If exports had run at the same rate through the whole year, then the U.K. would be in fourth position in the list, with sales down \$200 million on last year but still showing a \$600 million surplus. Making such an allowance, the OECD total is likely to be closer to \$8 billion than the figure given in the table.

For West Germany, a sizeable lead over Japan built up in the first

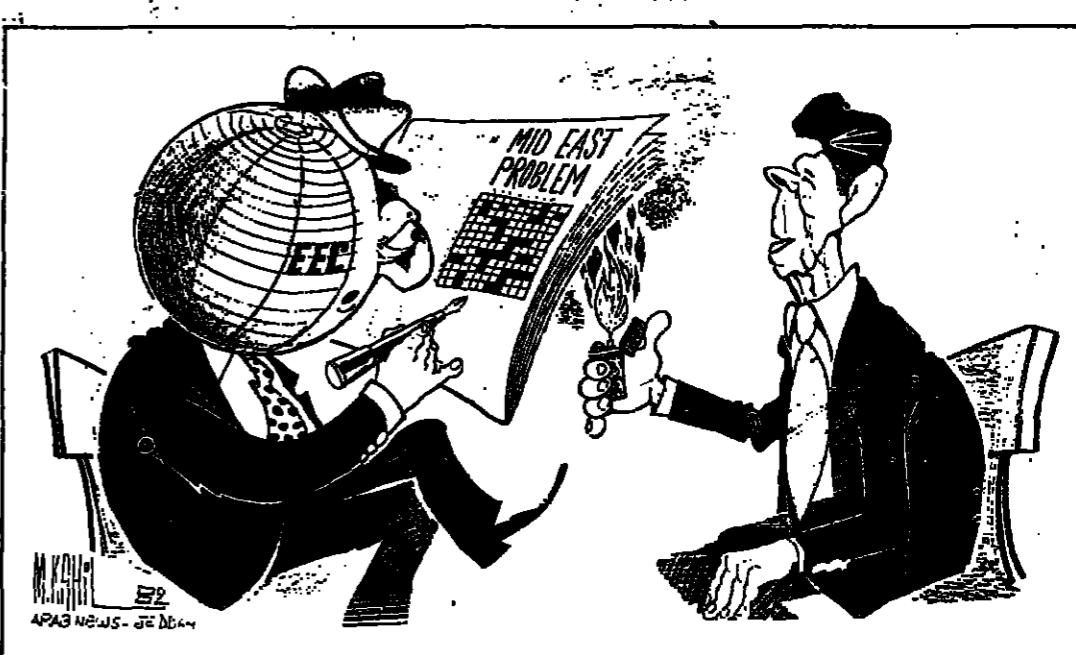
Top ten OECD exporters to Iran

Country	Exports to Iran (\$m)		Imports from Iran (\$m)	
	1981	1980	1981	1980
Japan	1,850	1,580	1,940	4,240
West Germany	1,610	1,510	670	1,880
Italy	750	570	700	340
France	670	720	480	680
Netherlands	390	350	240	320
U.K.	360*	930	50*	250
Spain	340	330	1,350	1,060
U.S.	300	20	60	340
Belux	250	270	430	270
Switzerland	240	280	40	80
EEC	4,200	4,470	2,610	3,830
OECD	7,710	7,770	6,990	10,800
(East block)	(1,900)	(n.a.)	(2,920)	(n.a.)

\* Six months figure only.

Source: OECD and Comecon embassies.

-- From the Financial Times



## JORDAN TIMES DAILY

### JORDAN TELEVISION

10:00 Newsdesk

10:25 Emergencies

5:00 Space Stars

5:15 Feature Film for Children

6:35 Merlin and Hay

7:00 Programme Review

7:10 Live transmission from

Barcelona of ceremonies for

opening the 1982 World

Cup games.

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Arabic Series

9:00 Varieties

11:10 Arabic Series

11:30 News in Arabic

12:00 French programme

12:30 French programme

13:00 French programme

13:30 French programme

14:00 French programme

14:30 French programme

15:00 French programme

15:30 French programme

## EEC aides discuss French request to devalue franc

BRUSSELS (R) — European Economic Community (EEC) finance ministers met Saturday to issue a request by France to devalue the franc and revalue the West German mark.

Informed sources said France wanted to devalue its currency, which has been under heavy speculative pressure on financial markets, by 14 per cent against the mark.

West German Finance Minister Hans-Joachim Lahnstein told reporters: "We are prepared to make a step towards the French."

French officials quoted Finance Minister Jacques Delors as saying that France wanted a "reasonable movement" in the parity of its currency within the European Monetary System (EMS).

France's plea for the second devaluation of the franc in eight months was discussed Friday night by the EEC monetary committee.

Officials said the realignment sought would probably involve an adjustment in the parities of some other EMS currencies.

Belgian Finance Minister Willy de Clerq said however that there

was no question of any change in the parity of the Belgian franc which had also been under heavy pressure.

The French move follows months of speculation that a devaluation of the currency was inevitable as it came under heavy pressure within the EMS, which sets fluctuation limits for its member currencies.

Both the French and Belgian francs were at their lowest permitted levels within the EMS as financial markets closed for the weekend Friday.

## Japan produces 30% of the world's vehicles

TOKYO (R) — Japan produced nearly three out of 10 vehicles made in the world last year, according to the Toyota Motor Sales Company.

Japan's 11 manufacturers produced 11.18 million cars, trucks and buses in 1981, equal to 29.5 per cent of all vehicles manufactured worldwide and 1.2 per cent more than in 1980.

The company, which is the sales arm of Japan's biggest car company, said production in the United States was 7.93 million vehicles.

Vehicle output last year, 3.3 per cent below the 1980 level.

The Asian-Pacific region including Japan produced 12.13 million vehicles, up one per cent; West Europe 11.17 million vehicles, down 6.9 per cent; North America including the U.S. and Canada 9.21 million vehicles, down 1.8 per cent; The Soviet Union and communist countries 3.36 million vehicles, down 1.7 per cent; and Latin America 1.53 million vehicles, down 20.8 per cent.

## U.S. wholesale prices unchanged

WASHINGTON (R) — Wholesale prices remained unchanged in the United States last month, the Labour Department said—further evidence that inflation is moderating.

The news surprised many economists who had expected wholesale prices, which gave advance warning of rises in the pipeline for consumers, to climb about 0.3 or 0.4 per cent.

However, a decline in energy prices offset an increase in the cost of food to leave the index unchanged in May.

It was more good news for the Reagan administration, which has made reducing inflation its number one economic priority.

The report suggests consumer price inflation will remain moderate for at least a little while longer.

Wholesale prices have been about level during the past three months, having risen 0.1 per cent in April after falling 0.1 per cent in March. During the first five months of this year they have risen at an annual rate of only 0.4 per cent.

The cost of energy at the wholesale level fell 3.1 per cent last month, the fifth consecutive month of decline. The cost of petrol was down 18.3 per cent from its year earlier level.

Prices to consumers—the main measure of inflation—rose 0.2 per cent in April, the last month for which data is available, and have climbed at a modest 0.8 per cent in 1981.

## Mexico cancels nuclear energy scheme

MEXICO CITY (R) — Mexico, it by a welter of economic blows, as decided to cancel its nuclear energy expansion programme, one of the most ambitious in the world.

The decision by the federal electricity commission this week was loony news for seven foreign companies which had spent millions of dollars bidding for the construction of a \$2.5 billion plant.

The 2,300 megawatt station was only the start of what oil-rich Mexico planned would be a nuclear energy network producing more than 20,000 megawatts of electricity by the turn of the century.

A statement by the commission said the decision was made after a study of technical aspects and without even opening the actual bids from the companies.

Trade sources said the finance ministry simply told the state-run commission that the cost was now out of the question, given Mexico's economic troubles.

"Exceptionally disappointing" was how raw burgh of Atomic Energy of Canada described the news, and he said his company, one of the front-runners for the contract, would review its presence in Mexico.

Trade sources said the decision could have major repercussions in

the countries involved in the bidding—the United States, France, Canada, West Germany and Sweden—because of the slump in nuclear demand in industrialised countries.

But they added that the news was hardly a shock as Mexico had entered a deep recession because of slack oil demand, high interest rates on its \$75 billion foreign debt, and lack of confidence in its recently devalued currency.

Cuts of up to eight per cent in some sectors of public spending were announced recently and financial analysts predicted that the nuclear programme would not escape the axe.

The programme, devised during the heyday of Mexico's oil boom, was aimed at diversifying the country's energy resources and experts described it as worth up to \$30 billion and the most ambitious in the world. The trade sources said a revival of at least part of the scheme within the next few years was possible.

The bidding companies were Westinghouse, Combustion Engineering and General Electric of the United States, France's Framatome, Atomic Energy of Canada, Sweden's Asea-Atom and Kraftwerk Union of West Germany.

## Alfa Romeo loses \$75m

MILAN (R) — Alfa Romeo, the Italian state-owned carmaker, said it plunged into the red last year by 97 billion lire (\$75 million) after a small profit in 1980.

Company officials put on a brave face, saying the decline in Alfa's fortunes was not as bad as it looked. The previous one billion lire (\$750,000) profit was a once-only paper gain from the revaluation of assets during a re-jigging of the management structure 18 months ago.

But the loss still contrasted starkly with the profit of the same amount—97 billion lire—announced a month ago by Alfa's giant rival, the private-sector Fiat group.

Both companies, caught in a world slump, lost heavily on the production line. Alfa's losses on car manufacturing rose to 98 billion lire from 74 billion lire (\$57 million) in 1980 while Fiat's rose even more sharply to 254 billion lire (\$195 million) from 130 billion lire (\$100 million).

Fiat has been cushioned by diversification and big profits on other group assets while its car losses were concentrated in its Argentina and Brazilian subsidiaries. Alfa's losses reflected a worrying failure to sell well in the relatively buoyant Italian market, industry analysts said.

## PAP assails ILO for condemning Solidarity movement

WARSAW (R) — Poland's official press accused the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Saturday of being guided by capitalist employers and right-wing trade unionists.

Newspapers carried a dispatch by the state news agency PAP from Geneva attacking an ILO committee which on Friday condemned the crackdown on the free trade union Solidarity after the military takeover in Poland last December.

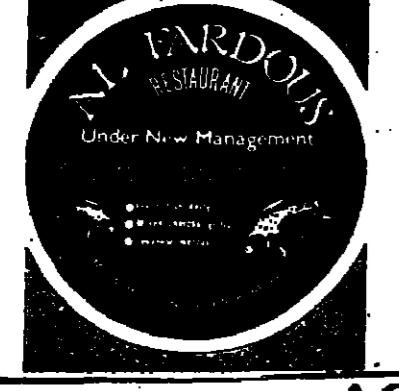
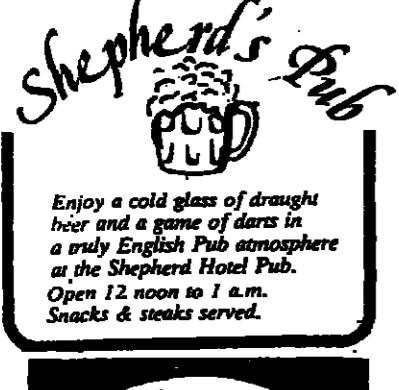
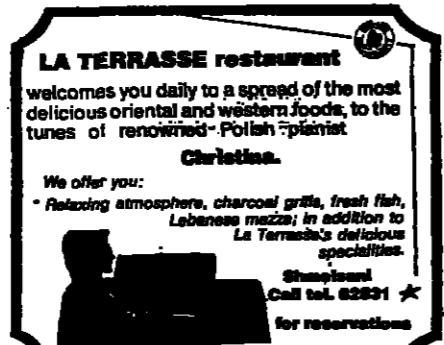
PAP representatives at the meeting had tried to dispel what PAP called false reports about rough treatment of solidarity members after the takeover.

"They could not completely succeed as the ILO's driving force are capitalist employers and right-wing trade union leaders, with the result that the ILO belongs to the most conservative and anti-socialist organisations of the U.N. system," PAP reported.

The agency said it was pointed out at the meeting that Solidarity leaders themselves "grossly violated the provisions of ILO convention number 87 which distinctly formulates the scope of trade union activity."

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

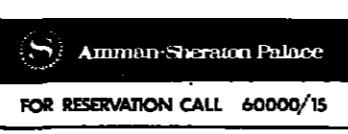
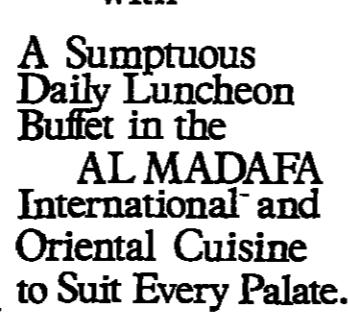
## RESTAURANTS & BARS



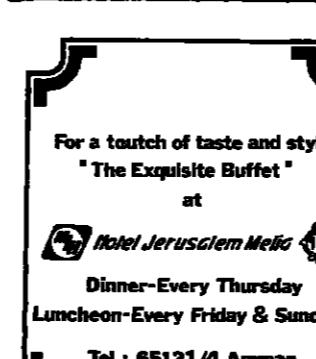
## HOTELS



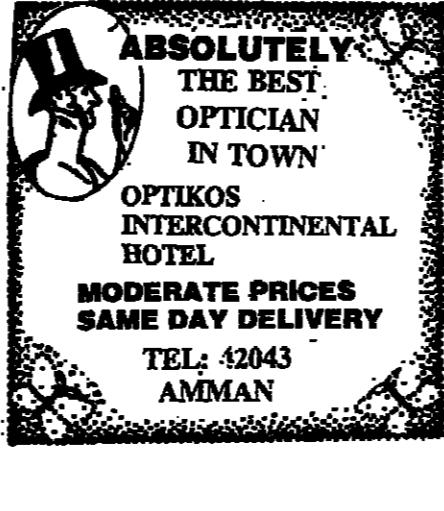
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## OPTICIANS



## MISCELLANEOUS



# SPORTS

## JTV to broadcast World Cup games

By Samir Janakat  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan Television (JTV) will broadcast World Soccer Cup games starting in Spain on Sunday, Television Director General Mohammad Kamal announced here Saturday.

He told a press conference that the aim is to offer Jordanians the chance of following up the games that are held every four years. In addition, Jordan Television will telecast

all games played by Kuwait and Algeria, he said. According to Mr. Kamal, Jordan Television also has plans for telecasting all important sports events that take place in Jordan and other parts of the Arab World.

The first match in the 1982 World Cup between Belgium and Argentina will be telecast live Sunday, Mr. Kamal said.

### JTV transmission schedule

Date	Amman time (pm)	Kick-off	Venue	Match (Group)	Channel	Broadcast
13/6	7:15 - 7:50	8:00	Barcelona	Opening ceremony	3	Live
13/6	7:50 - 9:50	8:00	Barcelona	Argentina v Belgium (3)	6	Live
14/6	5:05 - 7:50	5:15	Vigo	Italy v Poland (1)	3+6	Live
14/6	8:50 - 10:50	9:00	Seville	Brazil v Soviet Union (6)	6	Live
15/6	8:50 - 10:50	9:00	Malaga	Scotland v N. Zealand (6)	6	Live
16/6	5:05 - 7:05	5:15	Gijon	W. Germany v Algeria (2)	3+6	Live
17/6	5:05 - 7:05	5:15	Valladolid	Czechoslovakia v Kuwait (4)	3+6	Live
18/6	8:50 - 10:50	9:00	Seville	Brazil v Scotland (6)	6	Live
19/6	8:50 - 10:50	9:00	Malaga	Soviet Union v N. Zealand (6)	6	Live
20/6	5:05 - 7:05	5:15	Gijon	W. Germany v Chile (2)	3+6	Live
20/6	8:50 - 10:50	9:00	Valencia	Spain v Yugoslavia (5)	6	Live
21/6	5:05 - 7:05	5:15	Valladolid	France v Kuwait (4)	6	Live
22/6	8:50 - 10:50	9:00	Malaga	Soviet Union v Scotland (6)	6	Live
23/6	8:50 - 10:50	9:00	Seville	Brazil v N. Zealand (6)	6	Live
24/6	5:05 - 7:05	5:15	Oviedo	Algeria v Chile (2)	6	Live
25/6	5:05 - 7:05	5:15	Bilbao	England v Kuwait	6	Live
25/6	8:50 - 10:50	9:00	Spain v N. Ireland	6	Live	

## 'Colombia 86' launched amid conflicting opinions

MADRID (R) — A publicity campaign dubbed "Colombia 86" took off Saturday amid conflicting opinions of Colombia's ability to handle the 1986 World Cup.

The executive director of the 1986 organising body, Roberto Ordonez, said Colombia had the stadiums, the money and the communications to mount a successful World Cup.

Earlier Friday, chief Spanish organiser of the 1982 World Cup Raimundo Saporta told Reuters: "It's going to be difficult for Colombia, very difficult ... how are they going to do it with so few stadiums?"

But after the launch of "Colombia 86" he told reporters: "Colombia is perfectly prepared for the World Cup."

Alfonso Senior, President of the Colombian Soccer Federation and head of the 1986 organisation, said his country would have eight to 10 stadiums ready by then, enough to host the 34 teams competing. Saporta agreed and revised his earlier estimate which called

for a minimum of 12 stadiums. The campaign launch by Colombia's ambassador to Spain and members of the organising committee vaunted the country's modern communications, the support the organisers have got from businesses and Colombia's natural beauty.

Slides showed close-ups of bikini-clad women and emphasised Colombia's love for football—a short clip of the start of a match with a soundtrack of the national anthem brought parts of the audience hesitatingly to their feet but it quickly gave way to scenic views.

FIFA Vice-President Hermann Neuberger said recently Colombia "would not be able to handle it" if the present 24-team format was retained. Colombia was given the rights to 1986 under the former 16-team format.

But the backers of "Colombia 86" have already proposed a one million dollar-a-year budget over the next four years to train up a national side and they estimate a \$54-million overall competition profit at today's prices.

## Algeria's hopes pinned on Kourichi

OVIEDO, Spain (R) — Algeria's hopes of springing a surprise in the World Cup will depend on towering defender Nouredine Kourichi.

Kourichi, one of nine "exiles" in the Algerian squad, abandoned his studies in Paris to play professional football in France where he has lived all his life.

Six seasons of French League soccer have given him vital experience for Algeria's first World Cup final campaign which begins against former world champions West Germany in nearby Gijon next Wednesday.

"Our chances against West Germany are minimal, though the 0-0 draw Tunisia earned against them in Argentina in the last World Cup is a result that fills us with hope," he said.

"We believe we have a better chance against Austria and Chile, with the three of us contesting the second qualifying place."

Kourichi, who plays alongside French international Marius Tresor at Bordeaux, will link up with Mahmoud Guendouz in the centre of the defense.

They will try to keep it tight at the back and give Lakhdar Belkoumi, Africa's 1981 Sportsman of the Year, scope to build the attack in midfield.

Kourichi rates Austria above Chile in Group Two because he considers them a more balanced and tightly-disciplined team. "However, in every World Cup there is always a surprise and it could be Algeria, you never know."

He is a tough player and respects similar commitment in others. "I adore English football. It matches my character—physical and spirited. I play hard in France," he said.

## Argentina's golden boy makes his long-awaited World Cup debut today

think that he would face Argentina.

"I don't think I'll play tomorrow," said the 37-year-old Van Moer. "After that we'll see. In the two matches before coming to Spain I wasn't in good form. You know at my age things get difficult. Anyway for me it's too hot here."

Asked about Maradona, Van Moer said: "He will certainly be a problem for us. He is said to be one of the world's greatest players but I've only seen him in a few matches on television and he wasn't that impressive."

"But that was in warm-up matches. This is the World Cup and much more serious."

Maradona has been nursing a thigh injury for some weeks but even a brief flash of his magnificent skills could be enough to decide Sunday's match. His electrifying speed allied to his remarkable ball control make him the most exciting player in the world today.

He is certain to get a rousing

reception playing in the stadium where next season he will wear a Barcelona shirt following his \$7.7 million transfer from South America.

Maradona could line up with as many as nine of the players who appeared in the 1978 World Cup final when Argentina, after being held 1-1 at the end of 90 minutes, beat the Netherlands 3-1 to lift the trophy for the first time.

Augmenting Maradona's virtuosity will be the seasoned skills of men like Passarella, Ardiles and Kempes. It is a combination that should prove too much for the Belgians.

Van Moer's absence is just one of a number of problems with which manager Guy Thys has been wrestling. His team has been further weakened by a one-match ban on defender Walter Meeuw and an injury to midfielder Rene Vandereycken.

But Thys hopes to put on show an exciting new talent in Guy Vandermersch, the 24-year-old Standard Liege player who is expected to take Van Moer's place. He emerged from nowhere last season to become the most talked-about player in the Belgian League. He is tall and powerful and used both attributes to maximum effect.

Probable teams—Argentina: Humberto Fillo, Jorge Olguin, Luis Galvan, Daniel Passarella, Alberto Tarantini, Osvaldo Ardiles, Americo Gallego, Diego Maradona, Daniel Bertoni, Ramon Diaz, Mario Kempes.

Belgium: Jean-Marie Pfaff, Eric Gerets, Luc Millecamp, Maurice de Schrijver, Marc Baecke, Ludo Coeck, Frank Vercauteren, Guy Vandermersch, Alex Czerniawski, Erwin Vandenberghe, Jan Ceulemans.

## Peru books tickets for second stage in Barcelona

LA CORUNA, Spain (R) — Peru have already booked their tickets to Barcelona, confident that they will qualify for the second stage of the World Cup finals.

"We have one of the most technically advanced teams in the world," Peruvian Soccer Federation Vice President Jose Aramburu Zavala said at the team's luxury headquarters Saturday.

"We have already booked up for Barcelona," he added.

Aramburu named midfielders Julio Cesar Uribe, Teofilo Cubillas and Jose Velasquez as three of the men who will propel Peru into one of the top two positions in Group One.

Cubillas, 32, of Fort Lauderdale strikers in the U.S., is looking one stage further. "Once we are through the first stage there is no telling where we might stop," he told reporters.

But none of the Peruvian players and officials, who have the most luxurious Group One quarters in a municipal hotel overlooking an Atlantic inlet, specified how they would overcome their Group One opponents.

## Flagging interest forces organisers to revise policy on ticket sales

BARCELONA (R) — Flagging interest on the eve of the World Cup Saturday forced the organisers to revise their controversial policy on ticket sales.

Match tickets were previously only available in block bookings but with thousands of seats for the opening game between defending champions Argentina and Belgium still to be sold, it was decided to make single tickets available.

While officials did their best to boost the scant local interest in the big kick-off, workmen were busy putting the finishing touches to Barcelona's Nou Camp stadium.

Block sales abroad will ensure that the organisers will not be embarrassed, but as armies of workers replaced barriers on the terraces and prepared the pitch, only a trickle of people queued for tickets.

With 24 hours to go it seemed certain that the Nou Camp stadium would not be filled to its reduced capacity of 102,000. The important thing for FIFA is that the stadium should be full and with this system it is doubtful that will happen," Neuberger said.

But despite last-minute hitches

the biggest tournament in the history of the World Cup is ready to roll, with 24 finalists entered for the month-long event and 52 games scheduled to be played in total.

Thousands of tickets have been returned from abroad," a booking office worker told Reuters. "There will obviously be a good gate but the ground will not be full."

The package system of ticket sales for the four-yearly soccer extravaganza was also criticised by one of soccer's top officials, International Football Federation (FIFA) Vice-President Hermann Neuberger.

He told reporters many fans had been put off travelling to Spain by being forced to pay for hotel accommodation as well as a batch of match tickets.

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## FEATURES

## New ILO code to protect workers' rights upsets Western employers

By John Chadwick  
Reuter

JNEVA — Workers throughout the world would get new protection against sudden or arbitrary dismissal under a new code to be voted at the annual conference of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in Geneva this month.

The code would prevent employers from firing workers because of their race, sex, religion, politics and oblige them to consult workers' representatives before big layoffs. It would give sacked employees the right of appeal to an impartial body.

Some employers' organisations, especially in the United States but also in other Western countries and the developing world, are set over the proposed convention, which they say could be a business initiative at home and investment abroad.

The stage looks set for some discussions starting this week between supporters and opponents of the draft convention on termination of Employment at Initiative of the Employer. Early 2,000 government, employer and worker rep-

resentatives from 145 countries will take part.

The basic aim of the draft code is to update 20-year-old ILO codes and improve worker protection against the threat of being fired at a time of economic recession and technological change.

But the strong opposition that has emerged since the code began to be drafted makes its adoption in its present form look questionable. And even if approved, it will be up to member states to decide whether to ratify it.

The United States, which has ratified only seven out of over 150 ILO conventions — binding under international law — is thought certain not to ratify this one either.

Washington will probably decide, in accordance with past practice, that this is a matter falling within the competence of individual states of the union, informed ILO sources believe.

But the code, if adopted in binding form, could affect U.S. overseas operations in Europe and elsewhere if ratified by those countries, and this is one of the reasons for recent cries of alarm from U.S. multinationals and business leaders.

ILO officials are not making

predictions. Their best guess is that a new convention requiring consultation with workers on layoffs will be adopted, but maybe with some compromises.

Since the draft convention and recommendations were provisionally adopted at last year's ILO conference, officials have been gathering additional comments and suggested amendments and these show that opposition has by no means diminished.

U.S. employers' representative Paul Weinberg, one of the most outspoken critics, says the proposed code could affect American investments overseas, which he describes as a significant aid to Third World development.

He said employers need flexibility to control their operations, and this would be severely curtailed by the ILO proposals. And in order to provide job security,

employers had to get an adequate return on their investments and the proposed ILO rules would discourage investment.

The draft convention says that a job cannot be terminated without valid reasons, and these do not include union membership, political opinion, racial background, religion, sex, pregnancy or marital status.

It gives the worker the right to defend himself against any allegations by the employer and the right of appeal to an independent body, with the onus of proof on the employer. It entitles a dismissed worker to severance pay, a period of notice and a certificate of employment.

The code would also require an employer considering firing workers for economic or technological reasons to consult worker representatives as early as possible to discuss measures to avert or minimise the dismissals.

Some or all of these procedures are already followed by advanced industrial societies, led by Scandinavian countries, West Germany and other European Common Market nations.

The EEC trend is towards more worker involvement in decision-making, which its so-called verdeling proposals would institutionalise on a regular basis, and a 1975 directive has already called for consultations with the workforce when mass redundancies were being considered.

Many U.S. employers fear Western European doctrine on consultations and layoffs spreading across the Atlantic.

There is no legislation pending in Congress about plant closings. A business-opposed bill of this kind, introduced in 1980 but never enacted, would have given the secretary of labour authority to rule on the validity of a plant closure and to impose sanctions if he found it unjustified.

U.S. Chamber of Commerce officials, in fact, would like to give the unions less clout, not more. For instance, they want to see the repeal of the 45-year-old Bacon-Davis Act, which gives the labour secretary authority to set a prevailing wage for construction projects financed from public funds.

They say pegging the work rate to union norms rules out bidding by non-union companies and increases federal construction costs by between five and 15 per cent.

The economic recession has already led U.S. unions to tone down their demands, accept pay freezes and give up holidays previously conceded in order to protect their jobs. The United Auto Workers, by agreeing to contracts like this with General Motors and Ford, has saved them billions of dollars and thus forestalled plant closures and layoffs.

In Britain too the recession is undermining morale in the labour movement, with union membership and finances down in the past two years. Strikes less frequent and wage demands modified.

But since government legislation already requires employers to consult with unions on planned redundancies at least 60 days before the first dismissal takes effect, British companies do not see the ILO draft code as a major new restriction.

They complain, however, about legal immunities of British unions, which are allowed to stage pickets and boycotts at affected plants and to impose "closed-shop" systems making it impossible to get many jobs without a union card.

French workers have little protection against redundancy. They can campaign against unjust dismissals but when a job is lost for economic reasons their only com-

pensation is increased social security payments for a year afterwards.

Under a law brought in by former President Charles De Gaulle, all companies with more than 50 workers have to have a workers' committee, usually chaired by the firm's director.

A labour ministry official of the present Socialist government, which wants to boost workers' rights, said they planned a draft bill to encourage dialogue with management and give workers the right to know about planned closures and possibly oppose them.

In West Germany, whose management-labour relations have long been considered a West European model, labour is committed to settling for moderate economic gains, especially in present times of recession and high unemployment.

The employee's voice in West Germany is effectively heard through the Works Council, which represents all types of workers within a company. It has the right by law to be informed of changes affecting the work force and, if redundancies are involved, to join in working out a settlement. But it cannot veto job cuts.

An Italian company — Fiat and Alfa Romeo were recent examples — can lay off a selected number of workers for a set period in case of downturn in demand, with the state guaranteeing their wages. Some unions oppose this system, which they see as a step towards institutionalised redundancies, but others regard it as a safety valve against sackings.

In Japan, which attributes much of its success to stable and cooperative relations between management and labour, there are fewer than 30 disputes a year due to closures or redundancies.

Instead of laying off workers during a slump, Japanese employers, themselves suffering self-imposed salary reductions, have to find jobs in other companies for their employees or give severance pay.

Objections to the proposed legislation have come from several Third World countries which fear too stringent regulations could harm development.

The Pakistan government told the ILO it could not ratify the proposed convention because the reduction of normal working hours and the restriction of overtime were too difficult to implement. Singapore called for "flexibility" in listing invalid reasons for sacking workers, while Mauritius said the draft would put an unbearable strain on social security resources.

## JUMBLE.

THAT SCRABBLING WORD GAME  
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MAXIO



UNTOF

LUDGEE

PORRAL

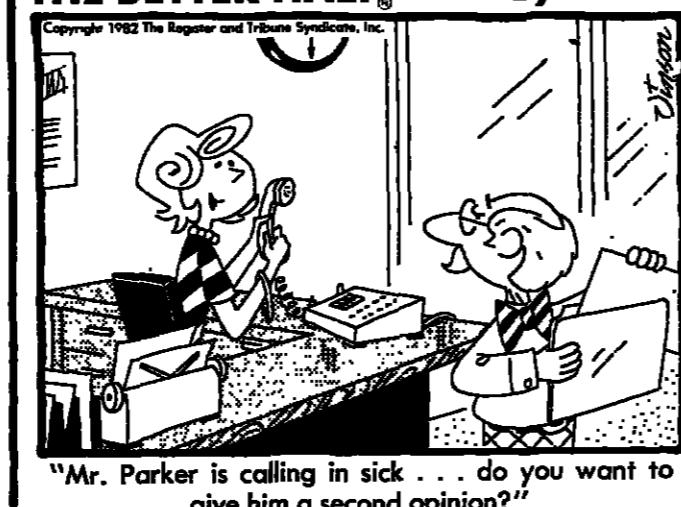
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: LITHE PUPIL TEAPOT GLANCE  
Answer: The man in the moon appears tired most of the time because he's usually this—  
OUT ALL NIGHT

## THE BETTER HALF.

By Vinson  
Copyright 1982 The Register and Tribune Syndicate, Inc.



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## Balfour Beatty Construction Ltd

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Amman

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65118  
65119

## SALE OF PLANT AND TRANSPORT

Due to completion of current contracts, various items of construction plant and transport are available for sale.

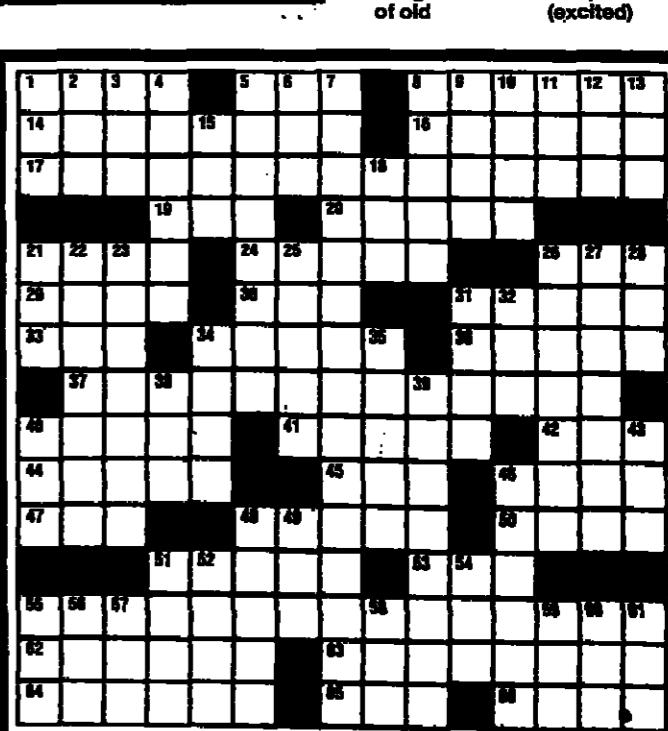
## Items include:

- J. Deere crawler backactor 450c.
- Dumpers
- Mechanical vibrating pokers
- Plate compactors
- Elba concrete batching plant 30 mts/hour
- Parker stone crusher mobile complete with conveyors
- Rotary concrete floats
- 21/14 concrete mixers
- Toyota Dyna
- Toyota mini bus
- Concrete mixer trucks 4 metre drum
- Commer tipper trucks
- Rolls Royce 250 KVA generators
- Wood working machines,
- Elect. planer
- Elect. band saw
- Elect. bench saw
- Elect. bar cropper
- Elect. bar bender

## THE Daily Crossword

by Rose Santora

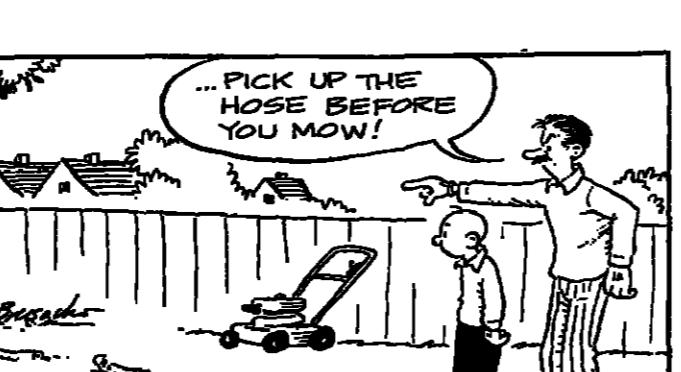
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1	Yank	shrub	36	Century	game play	
5	Diocesan	plant	52	Reluctant	28	Summer
6	head: abbr.		63	Hirsute	drink	enclosure
8	Certain	37	Acted	adornment	31	Turkish
14	Depopulate	according	40	Road light	32	leader
16	Broadway	to rules	41	Comic	34	Caucas
17	Hearts end	play title	42	Asner	35	Sweetheart,
18	darts?		43	Martin	in Paris	
20	Buddy	44	Get a gun	66	Come upon	
21	Pink flower	45	Kings: Sp.	33	Exist	
22	Guam harbor	46	Otho's	39	Steady	
24	Accalain	47	govt.	40	position	
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29	— of clay	49	Commercials	42	brother	
30	"Raven"	50	Colled yam	43	Brooks or	
31	writer	51	N. Atl.	44	Tonne	
32	Was concerned	52	country	45	Algonquian	
33	Outplay	53	51 Norwegian	46	dwelling	
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				51	Rotate	
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				53	breather	
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				55	ending	
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				62	(excited)	



## Eeanuts



## Lut 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 13, 1982

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

## WORLD

# Moscow says Reagan only wants to continue East-West arms race

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union attacked President Reagan Saturday over his just-concluded European tour, charging him with pursuing an unbridled arms race and jeopardising Western Europe's security.

The attack came in a commentary published in the Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda under the name of Alexei Petrov, a pseudonym generally taken to indicate Kremlin-level authorship.

Dealing with President Reagan's remarks to the Bundestag, the West German par-

liament on June 9, Pravda said he had tried to prove that U.S. military superiority over the Soviet Union was the sole path to peace.

Mr. Reagan, Pravda said, appeared unperturbed by the fact that the attainment of "absolutely reliable defence" by the West meant a denial of security to the Soviet bloc.

Pravda made no direct reference to Mr. Reagan's proposal in his Bundestag speech that the Western allies and the Warsaw Pact should agree to a ceiling of 700,000 ground troops in Central

Europe. The Pravda article said Mr. Reagan, who returned home Friday from a nine-day European tour, had categorically proclaimed the coasts of Europe to be American coasts and suggested this would only endanger Western Europe's security.

Referring to sympathetic comments Mr. Reagan had made about Europe's anti-nuclear movement, Pravda suggested he had been prompted by the very scale of protest against proposed new U.S. missiles for Europe.

It attacked U.S. proposals for

the dismantling of SS-20 medium-range missiles by Moscow in exchange for the scrapping of plans to site Cruise and Pershing-2 rockets in Europe, saying this would destroy the rough balance between East and West nuclear arsenals.

Pravda said the Soviet Union did not have to be persuaded of the need to reduce military spending and said Moscow had constantly proposed agreement on radical reductions of the most dangerous nuclear systems and weapons.

## Big orchestrated welcome for Reagan at Andrews

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan returned Friday night to a rousing reception after his first presidential visit to Europe and proclaimed the 10-day trip a success.

An estimated 15,000 people gave Mr. Reagan a well-orchestrated welcome when he arrived at nearby Andrews Air Force base at the end of his tour.

Mr. Reagan attended the Western economic summit in Versailles and the NATO meeting in Bonn and also stops in Britain, Italy and West Berlin.

## Psychiatrist says Hinckley loved media publicity following shooting

WASHINGTON (R) — A woman psychiatrist who interviewed John Hinckley a few days after he shot President Reagan said in court Friday that the president's assailant was fascinated by his leap from obscurity to notoriety.

Dr. Sally Johnson, 29, could prove to be the most effective witness for the government in its efforts to show he was sane.

Hinckley, 27, has pleaded not guilty by reason of insanity to charges arising out of the shooting, in which Mr. Reagan and

three others were seriously wounded.

Questioned by the prosecution Dr. Johnson said Hinckley was very interested in media accounts of the crime.

She said he told a government psychologist that after being a nobody he was now receiving requests from interviews from top media figures.

Three psychiatrists and a psychologist for the defence have testified that Hinckley was suffering from schizophrenia.

## JORDAN CEMENT FACTORIES COMPANY LTD (JCFC) INVITATION FOR TENDERERS TO SUPPLY 800,000 TONS OF CEMENT

JCFC invites suppliers who can supply 800,000 metric tons of ordinary portland cement, during 12 months, through a floating silo (barge), to be berthed at Aqaba Port, Jordan, to submit their offers for the said supply of cement. Deliveries to commence Sept. 1982.

Interested suppliers may obtain the tender documents, against a non-refundable fee of JD 2,000, from JCFC offices located at the 3rd floor, Housing Bank Building, Abdaly, Amman, Jordan, as of June 17, 1982.

Only experienced suppliers in the operation and in delivery from floating silos shall be considered. It is a condition that the floating silo should be of suitable design and of good operational standard. JCFC reserves the right to inspect the silo and consequently accept or reject same. Offer relative to rejected silos shall not be considered. JCFC, in this case, will not be under any obligation to state reasons for the rejection of any silo.

Closing date of this tender shall be 12 a.m. June 30, 1982. Late offers, whether delayed in the mail or for any other reason, shall not be considered. Award of the contract to the successful tenderer is expected to be concluded during the first half of July 82.

JCFC is under no obligation to accept the offer of the lowest price.

Tenderers are required to enclose with their offers a bid bond to the amount of JD 3 million. This bid bond should be issued by a bank operating in Jordan in the form attached to the tender documents. Upon award, this bid bond shall be automatically considered as the performance bond.

**JORDAN CEMENT FACTORIES CO LTD**  
P.O. BOX 610  
AMMAN  
TEL 65219, 65138, 65139  
TLX 21239 CEMENT JO

## ICRC: Civilians in Lebanon sustained highest casualties

BEIRUT (R) — Thousands of civilians were killed or wounded in six days of fighting in Lebanon, according to provisional estimates quoted in Beirut by officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

No precise figures were available, but the officials said they believed the number killed was higher than the estimated 1,000 who died when Israel invaded South Lebanon in 1978.

The officials said the priority for the Geneva-based ICRC now was to send Lebanon medicines and other emergency supplies for the wounded and the hundreds of thousands of refugees.

Aircraft were standing by at Geneva and Larnaca, Cyprus, waiting for the reopening of Beirut airport, which has remained closed since Monday.

Preliminary figures from the Lebanese Red Cross spoke of at least 1,000 killed and as many as 30,000 wounded in Sidon, a coastal town of more than 100,000 people, 40 kilometres south of Beirut. ICRC officials

said: "The situation in Sidon is dramatic," one official said.

Food and water were in short supply, and only one hospital was open, he said.

ICRC officials said that following Saturday's ceasefire, relief supplies would be sent to Sidon and other towns in South and eastern Lebanon as soon as security arrangements had been worked out.

They said there were about 200,000 refugees in Jezzine, South Lebanon, mostly Sidon residents who fled the fighting between Israeli forces and Palestinian commandos.

But the ICRC had no information on the situation in Nabatiyeh, also in South Lebanon, and Damour, a Palestinian stronghold just 12 kilometres south of Beirut.

The officials said that in the coastal town of Tyre, one of the first captured by the Israelis, more than 10,000 people had been assembled in a neutral zone on the seaside under ICRC protection.

## Jenkins, Owen contest British SDP leadership

WEST BERLIN (R) — Two former Labour cabinet ministers, Roy Jenkins and David Owen, were nominated Friday to contest the leadership of Britain's fledgling Social Democratic Party (SDP).

An SDP spokesman said they were the only candidates when nominations closed for leader of the first major new party on the British political scene this century.

The party has been led since its inception 14 months ago by Mr. Jenkins. Dr. Owen and two other Labour Party defectors — Shirley Williams and William Rodgers.

Mr. Jenkins, 61, served as chancellor of the exchequer (finance minister) and home secretary in Labour cabinets. Dr. Owen, 43, was foreign secretary from 1977 to 1979. The name of the leader will be known on July 3.

## 3 Poles fly stolen plane to W. Berlin

WEST BERLIN (R) — Three Poles stole a light aircraft, painted the Soviet red stars on its side, and flew to West Berlin to seek political asylum Saturday, a U.S. military spokesman said.

The reconnaissance aircraft landed at the U.S. military air base of Tempelhof, used by President Reagan Friday when he arrived for a brief visit to West Berlin.

The men, two in their early 20's and one aged around 30, told the U.S. authorities they overcame and tied up a guard at a flying club in Wroclaw, western Poland, painted red stars on the side of the plane and set off.

The three men have been handed over to civilian authorities who will rule on the request for political asylum and whether criminal charges should be brought.

It can be rightly argued that the press union and the editors are satisfied the new wording gives absolutely no impression of government control of the proposed media council," Mr. Heunis told

One of the main objections by newspapers had been that the bill did not specifically define the terms of a body which would have statutory disciplinary control over all the media.

with Mr. Heunis that a new voluntary controlling body would be formed to replace the present press council and exercise discipline over the media.

Garry picked up the rather unspiring North hand. His partner was U.S. internationalist, Boris Koytchou, who played on many of our

championship teams. Koytchou opened the bidding with one club and then came in freely at the three-level despite the fact that he was vulnerable. With four-card support for his partner's second suit and only a doubleton in the first-bid suit, Garry realized that there might easily be ten tricks in the black suits, so he boldly raised to four spades on his yarborough!

West led the king of hearts and continued with the queen. Declarer ruffed, cashed the ace of trumps and led the ace of clubs and another.

West won and forced declarer once more with a heart. Declarer accepted the force, ruffed a club in dummy and returned to hand with the king of trumps. Now he simply led his good clubs.

The defenders could score their high trump, but no more.

Sassounian showed no emotion as he was found guilty by a federal court of attacking a protected official, attacking property occupied by a foreign government and possessing a firebomb. Sentencing was set for July 12.

There was no doubt that he was an imaginative bidder and card player, and this hand, from a rubber game at the Regency Whist Club in

## Marcos stresses patriotism on national day

MANILA (R) — President Ferdinand Marcos Saturday led celebrations marking the 8th anniversary of Philippines independence with an emotional call for national unity.

Such commemorations would be meaningless without a renewal of the bonds which united the nation, he said in a televised speech in Manila's central Rizal Park, named for Jose Rizal, the nationalist hero shot there in Dec. 1896 by the colonial Spanish administration.

Mr. Marcos, who has headed the country for almost 17 years, eight of them under martial law, accused his opponents of being selfish and ignoring the nation's purpose and welfare.

As part of the unity theme, the 34 members elected to two autonomous regional assemblies in the troubled south of the country in a ballot earlier this week were sworn in by the president at the Rizal Park ceremonies.

All 34 belong to Mr. Marcos's New Society Movement which swept the polls, the second under a plan to help end a Muslim rebellion in the south in which more than 50,000 people have died in the last 10 years.

The official theme of this year's celebrations is a national livelihood programme launched last September to build hundreds of self-sustaining rural communities across the country.

Part from independence day, the Philippines this month also marks the anniversary of the third republic. President Marcos launched last June 30, six months after he ended his emergency rule, calling it a new beginning of democracy.

About 100 students staged an anti-government demonstration outside the U.S. embassy in Manila, declaring: "The Filipinos have no reason for celebration. What they have is a legitimate cause to fight for," they said in a statement handed to reporters on the scene.

## Pretoria bows to pressure from the press

CAPE TOWN (R) — The South African parliament, bowing to vocal opposition against proposed new controls on the press. Friday night passed an amended bill on changes in newspaper registration.

Both pro-government and opposition newspapers had voiced concern at the original proposals which they said would mean further curbs on press freedom.

Internal Affairs Minister Chris Heunis announced changes in the legislation which effectively left control of the media in the hands of an independent disciplinary body.

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## The Falklands conflict Penetrating enemy lines

The following is a pooled dispatch written on June 9 by Reuter correspondents Leslie Dowd, with British troops on the Falkland Islands.

BRITISH FRONTLINE OUTSIDE PORT STANLEY. Falkland Islands (R) — A large force of British paratroops crept to within 200 metres of key Argentine positions around beleaguered Port Stanley without being detected.

The stealthy advance last Tuesday night was their deepest penetration in strength so far of the infantry and artillery defences around the Falklands capital where 7,000 Argentine forces are dug in awaiting a British assault.

The paratroops, moving silently across a moonlit no-man's land, were able to observe Argentine soldiers guarding the low hills standing between the British and Port Stanley.

The Argentine air force on Tuesday night as British marines traded

artillery, tracer and machine-gun fire with Argentines dug in on a nearby hill.

The Argentine air force on

Tuesday launched the first big air

strikes for some days. Six planes

dispatched from the mainland

were shot down, a British spokesman said. But Mirage jets hit two British landing ships unloading at Bluff Cove, 25 kilometres southwest of Port Stanley, and also

damaged a frigate.

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